EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA

LEAD MINING IN IOWA.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ILLINOIS

A TRIP TO COLORADO.

IL-ON THE FRONTIER.

ed the Kaw in order to take the train to To

of whom I have to record that they ere and pleasant gentlemen—a friend treated me to a designated drive into the adjacent country. Land, he informed me, is rapidly using in value; a farm adjoining the city on the cast has just been sold for \$200 per acre. The high price of grain for several years past, and the present use in real estate has been of great benefit to Kanars, enabling both farmers and speculators to extricate themselves from their farmer embarrasaments.

as I had arranged to take the overland coach at this place, thus saving myself twoney-lour hours of fatiguing travel, I sugged a livery team for Manhattan, 55 miles west of Topoles. But I would advise my stranger visiting Kansas to make himself independent of livery stables, if possible. The prices are rather more than double what they are in California. From Topcha to this place, my expenses for

Invery teams have averaged bull a deliar per mile!

Levening Topaks at Facebook, with some promise of better weather, we crossed to the north bank of the Kaw, and after floandering for a mile or two among mad-holes in the timber, emerged upon the open, grassy level of the valley. The sun came out bright and warm; the ladding from pare emergial into softest violet; tufts of crimson pilex, white farkspur, spikes of flac companule and a guiden-tiated emadeers flashed among the grass, and the lines and clumps and promptness; but estimated by a Southern standard, they are doing full as well as the expected. Judged by a Northern standard, they are consony and promptness; but estimated by a Southern standard, they are doing full as well as the expected. Judged by a Northern standard, they are consony and promptness; but estimated by a Southern standard, they are doing full as the consony and promptness; but estimated by a Southern standard, they are doing full as the part of order and corn, says that the bad training of the property of the prope livery teams have averaged bull a dollar per mile!

Leaving Topaks at it is clock, with some promise of better weather, we crossed to the north bank of the Kaw, and of trees along the streams were as dark and rich as those of an English park. The landscapes were a continual Seast to the eye, and each successive bend of the valley seemed to reveal a levelier and more inspiring picture.

The larger streams we crossed-Soldier Creek and Cross Creek—did not issue from close ravines between the bluffs, as is usual in this formation, but each rejoiced in itsbroad, rich belt of bottom-land, stretching away for miles to the northward. Most of these creeks are spanned by bridges, where a toll of from 15 to 25 cents is charged. Their waters are clear and swift, and good mill-sites are already being selected. The advantages of the State, both in re-

After a drive of 22 miles, we reached a nest, white-washed cabin, with the sum: "Hotel, A. P. Neddo." The landlord was a giant half-breed, remarkably handsome and gemarkably heavy, familiarly known as "Big Aleck." He has 100 acres of superb land, and is accounted wealthy. Big Abeck furnished us with a good dinner of ham, onions, radishes and gooseberry pac. Among the temporary guests was an frish teamster, who had a great deal to say about

tamic Reservation, which catends westward along the Kaw for 20 or 30 miles. Many of the Indians are now obtalung patents for their share of the land, in order to sell to congrants, and in a few years, doubtless, the entire reservation will thus be disposed of. Here and there a wretched cabin and a neid of ill-cultivated corn denotes the extent of Pottawottumie civilization. We met a number of Indians and squares on horseback—one of the latter in a peak dress and wearing a round hat with upright feather, and her bur in a net. A little further, we came upon a mounted hand of 20 or 30, all drunk. My driver showed a little unearizers, but they draw aside to let us pass, and a few hoots and howls were all the salutation we

Catholic Chapel, on this reservation. My eyes were hero glaided by the sight of a theiring peach ordard. The

THE PRIE PLANTATIONS-GRUMBLING AMONG THE DRONES-PHEE WORKERS L'BEFAL WORKER FOR PRESIDENT-TROUBLE IN THE PARISHES

country,

"Where not a wave of trouble rolls
Acrors its peaceful breast."

I have visited plantations which show the happy results
of a better deposition. There is mutual confidence, and
fre labor is visidented from the apprecious of its entenies
I affirm what I know. One planter, formerly a saveholder, and to me: "Trouble, in most cases, along from I smrin want I know. One planter, formerly a saysholder, said to me: "Trouble, in most cases, a han from a saling to fill contracts. The negroes have been on often chested out of their dues, that they have become suspicious, and are slow to her thermolos. They have thus become dishertened. But if they are well transle, and nonestly dealt with, they will work. I have had no difficulty in getting all the labor I wanted. Men have come to me, asking me to hire them. I am satisfied with free labor."

abor."
I was lately informed of one planter, some 25 miles up he river, who was a Surgeon in the Rebel army. He is etting the part of a sensible man, and is reaping the empt of it. His old servants have all stayed by him, and e is dealing fairly with them. They receive one-third of

being equal to that of former tumes, but there is not enough of it to sariefy me that a fair proportion of labour will not be yielded and a substantial performance of engagements effect of "cic., cic.

New I submit the case, if that, taken as a whole, is not very fair tostimony in favor of the much-abused "free niggers!"

I like so much the candid and sensible temper of this letter-writer that I must crave of him the privilege of making another extract. The two, taken together, present to my mind rater selid grounds of hope in the fature for the South than anything I have yet seen, and prove, I thinks, the possibility of a lasting and amicable reconstruction; for, when men really go to work, they become practical, and, in the main, correct, thinkers and reassoners. There is nothing like "free labor" to educate the great mass of the prophe aright. Again I quote: "The dwellers in these regions are now being taught leasons they little thought they would ever have to learn, while they reveied in laxiny a few years ago, but they take to the task kindly; and the world is not likely again to witness the praches of such thoughtless and manage extrawagance as once characterized our people. They are learning that habor is the law of our natures, and that economy is wisdom, and that the only way to compact with those who wish our rain" (which is a great mistake of the writer's) " is to disput the palm with them in every avenue of material inducate," &c. &c. &c. rain" (which is a great mestake of the writer's) " is to dis-jute the palm with them in every avenue of material in-dustry," &c., &c.

The opening of Shavery will be overcome. He has no reason to complain.

Not 100 miles from New Otleans three brothers reside, the some of a there are the season of a three by a "yellow" comman, with whom allow. These same he sent almost to be sincered to be sentented, and on his decease they fell beins, by his will, to a vary large property. They are intelligent peculitions, and on his decease they fell beins, by his will, to a vary large property. They are intelligent peculitions and a control of the content of the new points and the sent three periods are intelligent peculities. The engle foot will. These brothers are providing for the education of the all Massisappi, similarly descended, and is plantation to good advantage. He was now "truthing in this city, parchasing supplies. He reports that a planter of that State who expended \$50,000 to promotion white emigration for habor, he sheahoard his end with the property of the control of the conclusion that black men must cultivate the soil.

A friend who has been traversing this State, writes, and the necessity which the white men are under to relate the soil of 200 and and a renorm good of many that the soil and the proposed of the freedman have of the land-owners; and every any many control of the conclusion that black men must cultivate the soil.

A friend who has been traversing this State, writes, and the necessity which the white men are under to relate the concuraging. As the overflowed lands are rich, are so of colton. He employs 14 colored the concuraging As the overflowed lands are rich, are any of the collection of the collec

which grows on his place, at \$1 a piece for the former and 50 conts for the last r, besides his cond and washing.

The overflow of several parishes will materially diminish the coston grop. In many cases corn will take its

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE POURTH OF JULY AT RALEIGH-CELEBRATION BY THE COLORED SCHOOLS-AN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY PROPOSED.

The content which we can all colors programment and with a content of the colors of th

Major Thomas P. Johnston, witness for defense, and Chief-Quartermaster of the Bureau for North Carolina—t. May and the preceding months. I was on duty as Inspector and Pinancial Agent; the duties of Assistant Financial Agent were to receive moneys from property and crops raised upon the abandoned lands, and to disburse the moneys for their district; he accounts to the Chief Financial Agent, Capt. Seeley; the Assistant Financial Agent, was not an executive officer; he had no charge of freedmen. Major Mann's duties were as Assi. Q. M. and Financial Agent. The Asst. Commissioner of the State approves all disbursements, that is salaries. Small disbursements are made by the Financial Agent. All moneys received by the Assistant Financial Agent. All moneys received by the Assistant Financial Agent are accounted for as I stated, and disbursements are made upon the monthly estimates of the Assist Financial Agent. Major Mann did not draw up coats.

The July Agent Assessant Engagement of control Freedment and way way that I am aware for the control of the Assistant Financial Agent.

LEAD IS IOWA-THE VEINS AT GUTTENBURG-THE

DURDOUR Town, June 2, 1908. At Gattenberg is Iowa, the ore makes in horizontal penings in dry ridges. These openings are filled with ochre,

The Hon. C. V. Culver in Jail.

If a man is down, kick him, push him, strike him-